

# Hillsborough Record.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1836.

No. 866.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

PRINTED AT THE PRESS OF DENNIS HEARTT, AT THE SIGN OF THE PRESS, IN THE TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE. Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper continued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and sent to the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

### A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of January, 1836, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	M
Alfred Anderson	Andrew Murdock
B	Joseph Marcom
William J. Blow	John Matthews
C	Arresta Martin
James B. Blow	A. D. Murphy
Rev. B. B. Barnes	John Murdock
Charles W. Bradley	V. M. Murphy
James B. B. Barnes	S. E. Mitchell
George A. Bruce	N
C	Amos Nichols
Timothy Colvin	O
Elizabeth Curry	Louisa A. Oliver
William Chisholm	P
Elias Chisholm	John Piper
D	George Pratt
William B. Dillard	John Platt
E	William W. Price
Joseph E. Dillard	John Porterfield
F	Easter Phipps
Simon Grant	Temperance Primrose
Peter Griffin	R
English Graves	Thomas Ruffin
Anna Graves	John Rhodes
Wm. A. Graham	Coupland Riley
H	Ja. ob Riley
George D. Hooper	William Robertson
George C. Hooper	S
Alfred H. H. H. H.	Gilbert Strayhorn
R. Woods	Edw. O. Sherrod
Matthew H. H. H.	Edward Sears
Hannah Hendon	William S. S. S.
J	John F. Speight
Col. Cad. Jones	T
Edmond W. Jones	Jas. Thompson or Wm.
Mary Jameson	Currie
Charles Jordan	James C. Turrentine
K	Robert E. T. T.
William Kir. Linn	W
John Kirkland	Samuel Woods
Rev. Daniel V. Keer	William Warren
L	Nelson Wood
John Loyd	Wm. Walker
James Lewis	James Williams
William Love	

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

It is to be let to the lowest bidder, at Hillsborough, Person county, N. C. on the 21st day of March next, (it being the second day of March next,) the building of a FIRE PROOF HOUSE, intended to be used for the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts. The plan of the building will be submitted on that day.

FORBES MOORE,  
JOHN BARNETT,  
RUBEN VAULTON,  
AUGUSTIN VANHOOK,  
December 24, 1835.

### Boarding.

MRS. PHEBE CLANCY will take Female Boarders for the ensuing session.  
January 7.

### Carey's Library of Choice Literature.

WHEN this work was about commencing, the proprietors, in their original prospectus, stated, that their facilities were very great for selecting a publication of the kind. The selection already made has given great satisfaction. "The Life of Sir James Mackintosh," "Kendall's Rifle Brigade," and "Characteristics of Hindostan," are works that at the same time are interesting and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.

As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced in Vol. 11, the publication of a work of History and Fiction, by James—received by us one month in advance of any other publication. This gentleman is the author of three distinctly popular works, "Darnley," "Dorinda," "Requiem," "Philip Augustus," "Henry Bismarck," "John Marston Hall," "Mary of Burgundy," "The Gypsy," &c. The present work will sustain his high reputation. The scene is laid in France, during the reign of its gayest monarch, Henri Quatre, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterize his writings. It is entitled

ONE IN A THOUSAND.

### The Days of Henri Quatre.

This work will be completed in advance of the regular days of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with—what, when they commence, we are convinced they will anxiously look for—the Denouement.

Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to always be in advance with the works of this and many other celebrated authors.

The Library is published weekly, each number containing 20 imperial octavo pages, in a cloth cover. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each volume at the end of the work.

Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address CAREY & HART, or

LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 14.

### NOTICE.

THE partnership of S. & W. Moore is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the above firm will please call on the subscriber as soon as convenient and settle their respective accounts.

The business will be continued by the subscriber,

WHO IS NOW RECEIVING  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
GOODS,  
suited to the season,

which will be offered at unusually low prices for Cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. He is determined to sell, and would therefore respectfully request those wishing to purchase to call and examine his stock.

HE HAS ALSO  
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
LEATHER

constantly on hand.

STEPHEN MOORE.

November 15.



WATCHES,  
Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c.

### HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

WE have received an additional supply of goods in their line, which makes the assortment extensive; and they assure those who want watches that they can be suited, as they do not sell one without warranting it to be good. In addition to WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. they have

Britannia & Plated Ware,  
A LARGE STOCK OF  
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Watches repaired carefully, and warranted in every instance.

They would respectfully solicit those of their customers whose accounts are of six months' standing, to pay the same.

October 22.

Dr. Norwood has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Huntington as a dwelling house, two doors west of Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

January 5.

### THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF  
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, was commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it furnishes its patrons with the leading features of the News of the Day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wit and humorists of our time here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal possesses, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The Salmagundi is printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than

### FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of the Salmagundi are Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The Salmagundi is published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

January 7.

### Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE commodious STORE HOUSE and tenement, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Latimer & Barker, belonging to the estate of the late David Kyle, deceased, is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

October 29.

### IN SENATE—MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

The Special Message, and another message from the President of the United States, concerning our relations with France, having been received and read—

Mr. CLAY moved that the messages, with the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Whereupon,

Mr. BUCHANAN said that he had been so much gratified with the message which had just been read, that he could not, and he thought he ought not, at this the very first moment, to refrain from expressing his entire approbation of its general tone and spirit. He had watched with intense anxiety the progress of our unfortunate controversy with France. He had hoped, sincerely hoped, that the explanations which had been made by Mr. Livingston, and officially approved by the President of the United States, would have proved satisfactory to the French government. In this he had found his hopes to be in vain. After this effort had failed, he felt a degree of confidence, almost amounting to moral assurance, that the last message to Congress would have been hailed by France, as it was by the American people, as the olive branch which would have restored amity and good understanding between us and our ancient ally. Even in this, he feared, he was again doomed to be disappointed. The government of France, unless they change their determination, will not consider this message as sufficient. We have the terms clearly prescribed by the Duke de Broglie, upon which, and upon which alone, the French government will consent to comply with the treaty, and to pay the five millions of dollars to our injured fellow-citizens. Speculation is now at an end. The clouds and darkness which have hung over this question have vanished. It is now made clear as a sunbeam. The money will not be paid, says the organ of the French government, unless the government of the United States shall address its claim officially in writing to France, accompanied by what appeared to him, and he believed would appear to the whole American people, without distinction of party, to be a degrading apology. The striking peculiarity of the case, the one which he would undertake to say distinguished it from any other case which had arisen in modern times, in the intercourse between independent nations, was, that the very terms of this apology were dictated to the American government by the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs. One of these terms was, that it had never entered into the intention, (précise,) the thought of this government, to call in question the good faith of the government of France.

But the French government proceed still further. Upon the refusal to make this apology, which they ought to have known would never be made—could never be made—they are not content to leave the question where it then was. They have given us notice in advance that they will consider our refusal to make this degrading apology an evidence that the misunderstanding did not proceed on our part from mere error and mistake.

In addition to all this, the last note of the Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton declares that the government of the United States knows that henceforward the execution of the treaty must depend upon itself. They thus leave us to decide whether we shall make the apology in the prescribed terms, or abandon our claim to the fulfilment of the treaty.

He would not allow himself to express the feelings which were excited in his mind upon hearing these letters of the Duke de Broglie read. Most sincerely, most ardently did he hope that the French government, when this message reached them, if not before, might reconsider their determination, and that all our difficulties might yet pass away. But their language is now clear, specific, incapable of ambiguity or doubt. It would, then, become our duty calmly, but firmly, to take such a stand as the interests and the honor of the country may require.

Mr. B. had already said much more than he intended when he rose. He would, however, make another remark before he took his seat. He felt a proper degree of confidence, in the President of the United States. He knew him to be honest and firm, and faithful to his country; prompt to resent its injuries and avenge its wrongs. He confessed he had anticipated a message of a stronger character. He had supposed that a general non-intercourse with France would, at least, have been recommended. But the recommendation was confined to the mere refusal to admit French ships or French productions to enter our ports. It left France free to receive her supplies of cotton from the

United States, without which the manufacturers of that country could not exist. This was wise, it was prudent; it left to France to judge for herself if this unnatural contest must still continue, whether she would close her ports against our vessels and our productions.

In the spring of 1832 (Mr. B. did not recollect precisely the time) Congress passed an act to carry into effect our part of the treaty. Under this treaty, the wines of France had ever since been admitted into the United States upon the favorable terms therein stipulated. Her silks were imported free of duty, in contradistinction to those which came from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. She had for years been enjoying these privileges. Nothing milder, then, could possibly be recommended than to withdraw these advantages from her, and to exclude her vessels and her productions from our ports.

Mr. CALHOUN rose as Mr. Buchanan took his seat.

I rise (said Mr. Calhoun) with feelings entirely different from those of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He said he never listened to any message with greater satisfaction than the present. That which has excited such agreeable sensations in his breast, I have heard with the most profound regret. Never did I listen to a document with more melancholy feelings, with a single exception—the war message from the same quarter a few years since, against one of the sovereign members of this confederacy.

I arrived here (said Mr. C.) at the beginning of the session, with a strong conviction that there would be no war. I saw, indeed, many unfavorable and hostile indications; but I thought the cause of difference between the two nations was too trivial to terminate so disastrously. I could not believe that two great and enlightened nations, blessed with constitutional governments, and between whom so many endearing recollections existed to bind together in mutual sympathy and kindness, would, at this advanced stage of civilization, plunge into a war for a cause so frivolous. With this impression, notwithstanding all I saw and heard, I still believed peace would be preserved; but the message, and the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, have dispelled the delusion. I will not undertake to pronounce with certainty that war was intended, but I will say, that if the recommendations of the President be adopted it will be almost inevitable.

I fear (said Mr. C.) that the condition in which the country is now placed has been the result of a deliberate and systematic policy. I am bound to speak my sentiments freely. It is due to my constituents and the country to act with perfect candor and truth on a question in which their interest is so deeply involved. I will not assert that the Executive has deliberately aimed at war from the commencement; but I will say that, from the beginning of the controversy, to the present moment, the course which the President has pursued is precisely the one calculated to terminate in a conflict between the two nations. It has been in his power, at every period, to give the controversy a direction by which the peace of the country might be preserved, without the least sacrifice of reputation or honor; but he has preferred the opposite. I feel (said Mr. C.) how painful it is to make these declarations; how unpleasant it is to occupy a position which might by any possibility be construed in opposition to our country's cause; but, in my conception, the honor and the interests of the country can only be maintained by pursuing the course that truth and justice may dictate. Acting under this impression, I do not hesitate to assert, after a careful examination of the documents connected with this unhappy controversy, that, if war must come, we are the authors—we are the responsible party. Standing, as I fear we do, on the eve of a conflict, it would to me have been a source of pride and pleasure to make an opposite declaration; but that sacred regard to truth and justice, which, I trust, will ever be my guide under the most difficult circumstances, would not permit.

I cannot (said Mr. C.) but call back to my recollection the position which I occupied twenty-four years since, as a member of the other house. We were then, as I fear we are now, on the eve of a war with a great and powerful nation. My voice then was raised for war, because I then believed that justice, honor, and necessity demanded it. It is now raised for peace, because I am under the most solemn conviction that by going to war we would sacrifice justice, honor, and interest. The same motive which then impelled to war now impels to peace.

I have not (said Mr. C.) made this assertion lightly. It is the result of mature and deliberate reflection. It is not my intention to enter into a minute examination of that unhappy train of events which has brought the country to its present situation, but I will briefly touch on a few prominent points, beginning with that unfortunate negotiation which seems destined to terminate so disastrously for the country.

From the accession of the present King, his Ministry avowed itself favorable to the settlement of our claims. It could scarcely be otherwise. The King had just been raised to the throne, under a revolution originating in popular impulses, which could not but dispose him favorably towards us. Lafayette, at the time, possessed much power and influence, and had greatly contributed to elevate Louis Philippe to his present station. His feelings were known to be decidedly favorable to us. But with all this favorable inclination, the Ministry were fearful of concluding a treaty. They dreaded the Chambers; they knew how odious all treaties of indemnity were to the whole French nation, and how difficult it would be to bring the Chambers to agree to make an appropriation to carry a treaty of indemnity into effect, even with our country. With these impressions, they frankly stated to Mr. Rives, our Minister, that the difficulty was not with them, but with the Chambers; that if a treaty were made, it could not be carried into effect without a vote of appropriation from the Chambers; and it was very doubtful whether such a vote could be obtained. These declarations were not made once, or twice, they were repeated again and again, throughout every stage of the negotiation, and never more emphatically than in the very last, just before the conclusion of the treaty.

The President of the Council, M. Perrier, in a conversation with Mr. Rives, at that late period, stated that there would be no difficulty in arranging the question, were it not that he feared opposition on the part of the Chambers, which might place the relation between the two countries in a more dangerous state, by refusing to make the appropriation. How prophetic! as if he had foreseen what has since come to pass. I do not profess to give his words; I did not anticipate the discussion, and have not come prepared with documents; but what I state is substantially what he said. With this apprehension, he asked our Minister to wait the short period of two months, for the meeting of the Chambers, that they might be consulted before the conclusion of the treaty, in order to avoid the possibility of the embarrassment, which has since occurred, and which has so dangerously embroiled the relations of the two countries. Mr. Rives objected, and the treaty was concluded.

Now, I submit (said Mr. C.) to every man of integrity and honor, whether we, in accepting the treaty after these repeated declarations, did not accept it, subject to the condition which they implied; that is, whether, in point of fact, the stipulation of the French Executive ought not to be fairly construed, with these declarations made at the formation of the treaty, to amount simply to an engagement to use his best endeavors to obtain the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation. Such would certainly be the understanding, in a similar case, between honorable and conscientious individuals; and such I apprehend, will be the opinion hereafter, when passions shall have subsided, of every impartial inquirer after truth.

The question (said Mr. C.) is now presented, has the French Executive complied with his promise? Has he honorably, faithfully, and earnestly endeavored to obtain the assent of the Chambers? To these questions I shall not reply. I leave the answer to our Executive and to our Ministers. They have explicitly and honorably acquitted the French Executive on this important point.

But (said Mr. C.) let us turn to the conduct of our own Executive in relation to this important part of the controversy. If the implied obligation on the part of the French Executive was such as I suppose, there was a corresponding one, on the part of ours, to interpose no obstacle in obtaining the assent of the Chambers. How stands the fact? Mr. Rives, in communicating to our Executive the result of the negotiation, boasted of his skill and the advantage which he had acquired over the French negotiators. I pass him by. It was, perhaps, natural for him to boast. What does the Executive do? With a full knowledge of all the facts, forewarned of the difficulty which the French Ministry would have to encounter in the Chambers, he publishes to the world this boastful communication, which produced a sensation in France, such as might have been expected, which increased in the same proportion the difficulty of obtaining the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation. The next step in the negotiation, as he boasted, was to be the appropriation of money for the purchase of the cotton.

I have not (said Mr. C.) made this assertion lightly. It is the result of mature and deliberate reflection. It is not my intention to enter into a minute examination



tion, drew a bill for the payment of the first instalment before the appropriation was made, and before, of course, it could possibly be paid. A protest necessarily followed, accompanied with much irritation on both sides.

With these obstacles, created by our own acts, the treaty was submitted to the Chambers. Every effort was made to obtain the appropriation. The Minister displayed uncommon zeal and abilities in defence of the treaty; but in vain, under these multiplied difficulties. The bill was rejected by a majority of eight votes; a number so small, in so large a body, that it may be fairly presumed, without any violence, that had not Mr. Rives's letter been published, and the draft drawn before the appropriation was made, the majority would have been on the other side, and all the unhappy train of consequences which have since followed would have been prevented. So earnest was the French Ministry in their efforts to carry the bill, that their defeat dissolved the Administration.

With these facts before us, who can doubt where the responsibility rests? We had thrown the impediments in the way—we, who had been so urgent to obtain the treaty, and we who were to profit by its execution. It matters not, in the view in which I am considering the question, to what motives the acts of our Executive may be attributed—whether to design, or thoughtlessness, it cannot shift the responsibility.

Let us now (said Mr. C.) proceed to the next stage of this most unfortunate affair.

I pass over the intervening period; I come to the opening of the next session of Congress. In what manner does the President, in his message at the opening of the session, notice the failure of the French Chambers to make the appropriation? Know, as he must how much the acts to which I have referred had contributed to the defeat of the bill, and that his Administration was responsible for those acts, it was natural to expect that he would have noticed the fate of the bill in the calmest and most gentle manner; that he would have done full justice to the zeal and fidelity of the French Executive in its endeavor to obtain its passage, and would have thrown himself with confidence on the justice, and the honor of the French nation for the fulfilment of the treaty. In a word, that he would have done all in his power to strengthen the Executive Government in France in their future efforts to obtain the appropriation, and carefully avoid every thing that might interpose additional obstacles. Instead of taking this calm and considerate course, so well calculated to secure the fulfilment of the treaty, and so befitting the dignity and justice of our Government, he sends a message to Congress, couched in the strongest terms, and recommending that he should be invested with authority to issue letters of marque and reprisal in the event of the appropriation not being made—a measure, if not tantamount to war, leading to it by almost a necessary consequence. The message was received in France with the deep feeling of irritation, which might have been expected; and under this feeling, with all the impediments which it was calculated to create, the bill to carry the treaty into effect had the second time to make its appearance in the Chambers. They were surmounted. The bill passed; but not without a condition—a condition which causes the present difficulty.

I deeply regret (said Mr. C.) the condition. In my opinion the honor of France did not require it, and the only vindication that can be offered for the Ministry in accepting it is the necessity of the case; that it was indispensable to its passage. But surely, in the midst of the difficulties which it has caused, we ought not to forget that the acts of our own Executive were the cause of its insertion.

This (said Mr. C.) brings us to the present stage of this unhappy controversy. I shall not offer an opinion on the message and documents which have just been read, till I have had time to read them at leisure, and more fully comprehend their character and bearing. The Senator from Pennsylvania had probably had the advantage of me in knowing their contents. [Here Mr. Buchanan signified his dissent.] I will not (said Mr. C.) make the remarks that I intended, but I am not satisfied with touch that I have heard in the reading of the message and the documents. I am, in particular, very far from being satisfied with the reasons assigned by the Secretary of State why he did not accept the copy of the letter from the Duke de Broglie to the French Charge d'Affaires here, which the latter offered to put in his possession. I regret exceedingly that we have not that document. It might have shed much light on the present state of this unhappy controversy. Much mystery hangs over the subject.

There is another point (said Mr. C.) which requires explanation. There is certainly some hope that the message at the opening of the session may be favorably received in France. The President has, I expressly adopted the explanation given by Mr. Livingston, which affords some hope, at least, that it may be satisfactory to the French Government. Why, then, send this message? Why recommend preparation for non-intercourse with France? The message has

been received in France? Suppose its reception should be favourable, in the absence of a representative of our Government at the French court, nothing could be done till the message which we have just received shall have passed the Atlantic and reached Paris. How unfortunate would be the consequence! What new entanglements and difficulties would be caused in the relations of the two countries? Why all this? Who can explain? Will any friend of the administration rise in his place and tell us what is intended?

I might ask (said Mr. C.) for like explanation, why our Charge was recalled from Paris at the time he was. Why not wait till the annual message was received? Whom have we there to represent us on its reception, to explain any difficulty which might remain to be explained? All these things may have a satisfactory explanation. I cannot, however, perceive it. There may be some deep mystery in the whole affair, which those only who are initiated can understand.

I fear, (said Mr. C.) that with the message which we have this day received, the last hope of preserving the peace of the country has vanished. This compels me to look forward. The first thing that strikes me, in casting my eyes to the future, is the utter impossibility that war, should there unfortunately be one, can have an honorable termination. We shall go into war to exact the payment of five millions of dollars. The first cannon discharged on our part would be a receipt in full for the whole amount. To expect to obtain payment by a treaty of peace would be worse than idle. If our honor would be involved in such a termination of the contest, the honor of France would be equally involved in the opposite. The struggle then would be, who should hold out longest in this unprofitable, and were it not for the seriousness of the occasion, ridiculous contest. To determine this point, we must inquire which can inflict on the other the greater injury, and to which the war must be most expensive. To both a ready answer may be given. The capacity of France to inflict injury upon us is ten times greater than ours to inflict injuries on her, while the cost of the war, in proportion to her means, would be in nearly the same proportion less than ours to our means. She has relatively a small commerce to be destroyed, while we have the largest in the world, in proportion to our capital and population. She may threaten and harass our coast, while her own is safe from assault.

Looking over the whole ground, I do not (said Mr. C.) hesitate to pronounce that a war with France will be among the greatest calamities, greater than a war with England herself. The power of the latter to annoy us may be greater than that of the former; but so is ours. In fact, greater to annoy England than France. There is another view connected with this point, deserving the most serious consideration, particularly by the commercial and navigating portion of the Union. Nothing can be more destructive to our commerce and navigation, than for England to be neutral, while we are belligerent, in a contest with such a country as France. The whole of our commercial marine, with our entire shipping, would pass almost instantly into the hands of England. With the exception of our public armed vessels, there would be scarcely a flag of ours afloat on the ocean. We grew rich by being neutral while England was belligerent, in a contest with such a country as France, which so suddenly built up the petty fabric of our prosperity and greatness. Reverse the position—let England be neutral while we are belligerent, and the sources of our wealth and prosperity would be speedily exhausted.

In a just and necessary war, (said Mr. C.) all these consequences ought to be fearfully met. Though a friend to peace when a proper occasion occurs, I would be among the last to dread the consequences of war. I think the wealth and blood of a country are well poured out in maintaining a just, honorable, and necessary war; but in such a war as that with which the country is now threatened—a mere war of etiquette—a war turning on a question so trivial as whether an explanation shall or shall not be given—no, whether it has, or has not been given, (for that is the real point on which the controversy turns), to put in jeopardy the lives and property of our citizens, and the liberty and institutions of our country, is worse than folly—is madness. I say the liberty and institutions of the country. I hold them to be in imminent danger. Such has been the grasp of Executive power, that we have not been able to resist its usurpations, even in a period of peace; and how much less shall we be able, with the vast increase of power and patronage which a war must confer on that department? In a sound condition of the country, with our institutions in their full vigor, and every department confined to its proper sphere, we would have nothing to fear from a war from France, or any other power; but our system is deeply diseased, and we may fear the worst in being involved in a war at such a juncture.

I have, (said Mr. C.) in conclusion, no objection to the message and documents going to the committee on foreign relations. I have great confidence in the committee, and have no doubt that they will discharge their duty to the Senate and to the country with prudence and wisdom at the present trying juncture. But let me

suggest a caution against the hasty adoption of the recommendations of the message. To adopt them, would be to change for the worse the position which we now occupy in this unfortunate controversy, and lead, I fear, directly to war. We are told that a French fleet has been sent to the West Indies, which has been considered as a menace, with the intention of frightening us into hasty measures. The French Government itself has said, in its official journal, that it acts on the defensive, and that there is no legitimate cause of war between the two countries. We would not be justified, with these declarations, connected with the circumstances of the case, were we to regard the sending the fleet as a menace. We must not forget that we in this controversy are, as my colleague said the other day in debate, the plaintiffs and France the defendant. If there must be war, it must come from us, not France. She has neither motive nor cause to make war. As we, then, must declare the war, it is not strange that France, after what has passed, should prepare for the worst; and such preparation ought fairly to be considered, not as a menace, but as a precautionary measure resulting from our own acts. But should we in turn commence arming, it must be followed on the part of France with increased preparation, and again on ours with a corresponding increase, till, at length, the pride and passions of both parties would be so wrought up as to burst out to open violence.

I have (said Mr. Calhoun) thus freely expressed my opinion upon this important subject, feeling a deep conviction that neither justice, honor, nor necessity impel to arms; and that a war with France at all times, and more especially at the present, would be among the greatest calamities that could befall the country.

#### THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

From the Lyeburg Virginian.

A just appreciation of its strength by a party, is even more essential to victory than it is in personal contests. A party which sees, or imagines, in its opponents an overshadowing power, against which its efforts will in all likelihood be vain, will inevitably be deficient in that zeal and energy, for the want of which majorities are sometimes overthrown by inferior numbers, better disciplined and in the habit of overruling their strength. We have never, at any time, known a stronger or more general delusion than at present exists in the public mind in reference to the approaching presidential election; and it is consequently important that these erroneous assumptions upon which the delusion is founded should be exposed, and the Anti-Van Buren party thereby inspired with that proper confidence in their strength, which is alone necessary, if they will act with concert in the several States, to secure the defeat of the President's favorite and nominee. To aid in placing this matter in a proper light, we beg leave to submit a calculation of the probable vote, in the Electoral Colleges, in the event, which now seems probable, that there will be four candidates, viz: White, Harrison, Webster and Van Buren:

For Judge White	For Gen. Harrison
Virginia 33	Pennsylvania 30
North Carolina 15	Maryland 10
South Carolina 11	Kentucky 15
Georgia 11	Indiana 9
Alabama 7	Ohio 21
Mississippi 4	
Louisiana 5	
Tennessee 15	
Missouri 9	
Illinois 5	
	For Mr. Webster
	Massachusetts 14
	Connecticut 8
	Rhode Island 4
	Vermont 7
	New Jersey 8
	Delaware 3
For Mr. Van Buren	
New York 40	
Maine 13	
New Hampshire 7	
	59

It will be seen from the above calculation (the probabilities of which, in favor of either candidate, we do not think are misstated,) that there will be no election by the people, and that the constitutional alternative, of a choice from the three highest candidates, by the House of Representatives, must follow.

From the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum.

A contemporary is talking about the independence of the press! It may appear strange to some, but with all our vaunting, the independence of the periodical press in this country is a non entity. There is no such thing. There is a censorship exercised more potent than the ordinances of Charles the Tenth, or the *lois Fieschi* of Louis Philippe, and it makes itself felt through the subscription list. It acts through the pocket, with much more force than through the medium of government prosecutions. Every dolt in the country who takes a paper, is a Bourbon to a certain degree; and exercises his power by resenting any publication which does not square with his notions, by the magic words "stop my paper." In this way the American press is crippled; upon ticklish subjects it has the alternatives of punishment, hypocrisy, or silence; and it rarely speaks until satisfied as to the opinions of its subscribers. This is the independence of the press—the liberty of the press!

This country is divided into two great parties. So are the newspapers, and they have defined fields of action. They must deny every thing done by their antagonists as wrong, and laud every thing done by their friends as right; no matter what may be the character of a portion of these,

in every thing the rule is invariable. If a print intends to bolt from the track, and exercise its conscience by a gentle trot, a military calculation must be made as to the loss of men which the operation involves. Such are the facts. The remedies, if there are any, are left to wiser heads than ours. The effects of the evil is evident. The community is divided eternally into two antagonising machines; thought is checked, prejudice engendered, and a mere miserable partizanship perpetuated.

**Duelling.**—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Louisiana, which, if passed into a law, will effectually prevent duelling in that state for the future. Among the provisions of the bill are the following:—

This bill guarantees to the creditors of the deceased, killed in a duel, a full payment from the property of the surviving party and right to sue for the same. In case of injury sustained in body, whereby the party is unable to labor for his, or his family's support, or to make good all legal demands against himself incurred before or after said injury, the party injuring shall be compelled to support the party injured and his family, and to make good at the hazard of the law's displeasure any demand for the same—shall forfeit to the nearest surviving relative the sum of — thousand dollars, and should they fail to claim for one year, the claim shall be legal in the hand of the next eldest relative. That the evidence of the dying party is good and legal with regard to all claims against himself, and the testimony of his second valid and placed beyond impeachment, for whatever evidence he may under other circumstances have given. Which bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

**India Rubber Fabric.**—A discovery has been recently made by Mr. Charles Goodyear, by which India Rubber, after having been dissolved, can be restored, by a cheap process, to its original whiteness, and the pure gum formed into a fabric to be used instead of cloth, leather or parchment, and can be moulded into almost any form, and can also be combined in a variety of ways with cloth, cordage or leather. Being first made white, it admits of every shade of color worked in, and is as durable as the rubber itself.

**Flax Spinning.**—A letter from Lilley, (France) says:—A great establishment is now erecting in this city. It is intended for spinning flax by machinery. Thus the great problem is solved, for which the Emperor Napoleon offered a reward of a million of francs, and we shall now enter into competition with the English, who eagerly buy up all the flax of the country.

A beautiful and curious engraving, from the skillful burin of young Boynton, is on sale at the bookstores. It is a miniature copy of the *Declaration of Independence* engraved on an enamel card, about four inches by six. The declaration itself is contained in a space of only 24 inches square, is surrounded by a rich border embellished by the Arms of the thirteen original States. The names of the signers are all subscribed in fac simile. It is indeed a rare and beautiful work, that will enhance the reputation of the artist.

Boston Transcript.

Two Captains of steamers on the Thames, England, were recently committed to Newgate for manslaughter, in consequence of having run down vessels whereby several persons were drowned.

**Importation of Blood Horses.**—One gratifying feature in the public spirit of our agriculturists and planters at the present time, is the very judicious plan they are pursuing, of importing from Europe and especially from England, the best breed of her cattle and horses. The best breeds of European population settled this country, and have made it a republic; to carry out the principle, we must import their best breeds of live stock and every thing else they have valuable, whether it be this or machinery in the useful arts. The Kentucky, Ohio, farmers of late, have done much to introduce the Durham Ox. Other states, as New York and Massachusetts, have gone largely into the Alderney cow, the Bakewell sheep, the Devonshire Cattle, the Berkshire Pig, and those of Saxony and Spain. Breeds of the best poultry, as the Muscovy Duck and the Chinese Geese, have long been known in our country. In the Southern States the passion turns on fine horses, the noblest of all animals. Recently Dr. A. T. B. Merritt, of Greenville, Virginia, associated with other gentlemen, have imported by the Caledonia, Brander, at Petersburg, fourteen blood horses of very superior quality.

N. York Star.

**Buffalo, (New York).**—According to the Buffalo Republican, a tract of land was recently sold in that place for two millions of dollars, which was purchased during the late war for \$40—or rather for forty dollars worth of candles! Quite a nice little speculation this.

St. Louis, Missouri, is represented by the Republican to be in a most prosperous condition—thronged with strangers and traders from the Rocky Mountains, Santa Fe and New Orleans—the valley

alive with emigrants from the East, &c. In the space of 36 hours 7 or 800 strangers arrived there—the public houses are filled to overflowing—merchants and mechanics are overrun with business. Buildings are going up in every quarter—hundreds of new edifices are required, and the farmers also in the surrounding country are blessed with bounteous harvests.

From the N. O. True American of the 4th ult.  
FROM TEXAS.

Gen. Mehia arrived in this city on Saturday, from Brazoria, Texas; and on the same day in the Texian vessel of war, Liberty, arrived Col. S. Austin, Gen. Wharton, and others of the Texian delegation to the United States. Their object is, we believe, to procure arms, ammunition, provisions and volunteers. Meetings have been called in different parts of Texas to discuss the propriety of an immediate declaration of independence.

Four hundred volunteers arrived from the United States during the week ending 23d Dec. and numbers well armed continued to pour in.

It is stated positively that the Texans have taken San Antonio. Gen. Cos surrendered after the loss of 300 men killed. The Texans lost only 4 men, among whom was Col. Milam.

The Zanesville Gazette (Ohio) states, that Nathan Sharp, the head of the Shaker establishment near Lebanon, has taken one of the sisters to wife, and decamped with 100,000 dollars belonging to the community. It is also said that he had mortgaged the Shaker property to the Trust Company at Cincinnati, and that a law suit would grow out of the transaction.

A great Diorama View of the late calamitous fire at New York has been painted, and is now exhibiting in Philadelphia. This, together with West's splendid painting of the Destruction of Jerusalem, forms an attractive exhibition.

A new census of the state of Illinois has recently been taken, the details of which have not yet been received, but the aggregate population is found to be about 275,000, or a gain of 117,425, nearly 75 per cent. in five years! This flourishing state has entirely grown up within thirty-five years, the population in 1800 being only 215.

**Baltimore Rioters.**—Nine of the persons convicted of participating in the riots and burnings of August last, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment—three of them to a fine of \$500 each, to four years imprisonment, and, at the expiration thereof, to enter into approved recognizances for \$1,000 each, to keep the peace for 12 months—the other six to one half of the above fine, imprisonment, and recognizance.

**Another Project.**—A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, writing from Edenton states, that "a project is on foot for constructing a Rail Road from Norfolk to Charleston, S. C." He sketches the route, and states that the only stream of consequence to impede the progress of this road, would be the Santee river, which, from its great depth, would have to be crossed by Steamboats.

**Longevity.**—An old negro man, dead in Norfolk, Va. on the 2d inst. at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years.—He was an African by birth, but had resided in Norfolk for 95 years.

**Remarkable Circumstances.**—Upon the trial (by court martial) of captain Seymour and the officers of H.B. Majesty's frigate Challenger, for the loss of that ship near the port of Concepcion, on the coast of Chili, the extraordinary fact was given in evidence that the late earthquakes on that coast have transformed what was previously a current of two miles an hour to the northward, into a current of five miles an hour to the southward, and that the soundings along the whole coast have been materially changed.

**Extremes.**—Anecdotes of John Jacob Astor and a Looper.—Not long ago, Mr. Astor, transacting some business at one of the banks in Wall Street, got into conversation about wealth, contentment, trouble, &c. "Well," said Mr. Astor, "I have come to this conclusion—a man may as well be content with four hundred thousand dollar as try to be rich." Not long since, a person brought up at the Police, was examined—"I am independent!" said he—"How independent?" "Independent in my circumstances—I'm rich." "You are!—what are you worth?" "I have a new coat and pantaloons—three shirts—and fifteen dollars in hard money; I don't care a snuff for nobody." With this, the loafer put his piece of a hat on his head, and walked off. Jack Reave to the life.

N. Y. Herald.

A countryman came to one of our hotels and wrote his name, dading P. O. P. S. F. C. Here was a title. "Pray, my dear sir," asked a bystander, "what do those letters stand for?" "Stand forth why that my title!" "Yes sir; but what is your title?" "Why, Professor of Psalmody and



# THE STANDARD

Friday, February 3

The editor of the Standard appears to have been somewhat disturbed by the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Judge White, held in Raleigh immediately after the adjournment of the last Legislature; but more particularly by a speech delivered by Mr. Waddell. We would have offered a few remarks last week for his consolation, but could not find room. It is unfortunate for the Standard that the edition law is not now in force; with the aid of it he might put down those presumptuous spirits who dare, in this republican country of ours, to express their opinions of the measures of the government. But not having the strong arm of the law to aid him, he thinks to obtain his object by various manoeuvres to excite the prejudices of the people, and in his eagerness seems in many cases to forget the obligations of truth. Thus in the article before us, he calls the White meeting the "Whig Caucus." What ideas he attaches to the word "caucus" we are unable to say; but it does appear to us somewhat inconsistent to call the meeting of one party the "Democratic meeting," and of the other the "Whig caucus," when both of them are constituted precisely in the same manner. Again: he attempts to represent the members of the White meeting as officiously undertaking to relieve the people from all trouble in relation to the election of President of the United States; but the members of the Van Buren meeting, pure souls, are only endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the people! and yet the measures recommended by each of these meetings are almost identically the same—except that one is in favor of Judge White, and the other of Mr. Van Buren. This course of the Standard forcibly reminds one of the fable of the Farmer and the Judge—it makes a wonderful difference when your bull goes my ox.

But Mr. Waddell's speech: The Standard says—"The meeting was edited by a harangue from the gentleman from Orange; and so impassioned was his style, and so strong and bitter his denunciations of the administration, and of the venerable patriot whom a grateful people have called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, that the freemen of Orange county have a right to know what their late representative did say, in order to judge whether his language and sentiments at Raleigh accord with his declarations and professions of no-partyism at home."

Now we did not hear the speech, but we think we know the man; and we are not inclined to believe that he would gratuitously abuse any person, and particularly Gen. Jackson, whose election he always supported, and whose popularity in this county is too strong needlessly to be encountered. That he is opposed to some of the measures of the administration we know to be true, as do all the citizens of Orange county who have taken the trouble to think upon the subject. Some of the measures of the administration he conceived to be unconstitutional, and some of them impolitic; and particularly he disapproved of the President's veto on the land bill. The passage of that bill he conceived to be of vital importance to the prosperity of North Carolina. But he considers General Jackson to have been more sinned against than sinning; and believes that he has been imposed on by a gang of political desperadoes, who would sacrifice the best interests of the country for their own advancement.

Believing these to be the sentiments of Mr. Waddell, we are induced to think that the Standard has mistaken the drift of his remarks, and that the "strong and bitter denunciations" were directed rather against Mr. Van Buren, than our present Chief Magistrate. Mr. Waddell's opposition to Mr. Van Buren is no new thing. Three years ago he was a member of the convention held at Raleigh, which nominated Judge Barbour for the Vice Presidency, and on that occasion delivered a speech against Mr. Van Buren. The ignorance of the editor of the Standard in regard to these and many other matters in our political history, may be very readily accounted for, as he was absent in South America during the time, where he doubtless perfected himself in the very singular code of "Democratic Republicanism" which he is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this state.

We are the more inclined to think the Standard is laboring under a mistake, from the circumstances of this case. It is not usual for one man to make an attack upon the character of another, unless for the promotion of some purpose, or the gratification of some selfish feeling. And what purpose can be effected by needlessly attacking the popularity of Gen. Jackson? He is not a candidate, and his term of service will expire in a little more than a year; he does not, therefore, stand in the way of Judge White. We have before said that Mr. Waddell had always supported the election of Gen. Jackson; he cannot therefore have any political enmity to gratify. And who that knows Mr. Waddell would for a moment suppose that he would make an attack upon any individual from mere wantonness?

Is this mistake of the Standard?

tentional? There appears to be much of design in all this matter—an unwillingness to let Mr. Van Buren stand upon his own feet—an attempt to exalt him to the Presidency upon the popularity of Gen. Jackson. It is therefore that every effort made by the friends of Judge White, is construed into an attack upon Gen. Jackson; and every exposition of the schemes of the Van Buren party, is termed an abuse of the President of the people.

The editor of the Standard endeavors to convey the idea that Mr. Waddell at home had professed himself as belonging to no party. Does the Standard mean by this that Mr. W. had no opinion of his own? No one here ever suspected him of such imbecility. He said in his circular that he was no time-server, no party zealot; "what was right, let it come from what party it might, he would support; what was wrong he would oppose." With this profession he went into the Legislature; and we believe he has faithfully redeemed his pledge. The editor of the Standard knows his insinuation to be unjust; for he himself, before the election, announced Mr. Waddell as an "opposition candidate." It is an unfortunate propensity which some people have, to endeavor to pull down other men's characters, thereby vainly hoping to build up their own. On this principle the Van Buren party appear to act.

The editor of the Standard has promised a "three minutes recollection" of the speech. Let him give it; and it will give us pleasure to present it to our readers, if it be an honest report, and not a distorted view through Van Buren spectacles. We believe Mr. Waddell to be truly an independent republican, and therefore that he would wish every citizen of Orange county could have heard every word of his remarks; and we have no doubt that next summer he will repeat to them all that he said at the White meeting, and much more, and perhaps explain why every Van Buren man in the House of Commons voted for the indefinite postponement of the land resolutions.

R. C. Nicholas has been elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gayarre. Mr. Nicholas is said to be a friend of the Administration.

Robert J. Walker was, on the 6th ultimo, elected a Senator of the U. States from Mississippi for six years from the fourth day of March next. Mr. W. is a decided and committed supporter of the present Administration and its measures.

A bill confirming the act of the last session, abolishing the lottery system in the state of Maryland after the present grants shall have expired, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania has appointed a committee to examine into "the evils of Freemasonry." Several witnesses have been brought before them for examination, among whom were Governor Wolfe, George M. Dallas, esq. of Philadelphia, Mr. Chandler, Editor of the U. S. Gazette, Josiah Randall, &c. Each of the witnesses, as they were respectively called for the purpose, peremptorily refused to take the oath required, and presented a written protest; and the committee adjourned to the following day.

The contumacy of the witnesses was reported to the house, and a resolution submitted to commit them to the custody of the sergeant at arms, but it was rejected, and the witnesses were discharged.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, virtually to re-charter the Bank of the United States. A large bonus is proposed, which is to be applied to various works of internal improvement.

## Anti-Van Buren Nomination.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Pursuant to public notice, a highly respectable and numerous attended Political Meeting was held in this city, on Saturday last, composed of individuals opposed to the Baltimore Convention candidate for the Presidency. We must defer to our next, a detailed account of these proceedings, but we have the gratification of announcing that Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, a distinguished Whig, was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the White Party for Governor of the state, at the August election. Gen. D. has always been a uniform Republican, and comes before the people with a character of unsullied honor, high integrity and unyielding devotion to the best interests of the state, excelled by none. Indeed, the selection is, every way, so unexceptionable, that we do not believe his political opponents will venture to say aught against it. The nomination of JUDGE WHITE for the presidency, made by the Whigs at the close of the late session of the Legislature, was also confirmed, and the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, was recommended as a fit person to be placed on the White Ticket for Vice President.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard, that a treaty has been concluded with the

Cherokee Indians living in the western part of North Carolina, and in the states of Alabama and Tennessee, which provides for their removal within two years, and for the immediate survey of the lands. A large body of valuable lands will thus become the property of this state.

**Branch Bank.**—We understand that the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, have decided on establishing a Branch in this town, which will go into operation next month. The following appointments have been made: Alexander Anderson, R. W. Brown, Samuel Potter, Edward P. Hall, and Henry R. Savage, Esqrs., Directors; A. Anderson, Esq., President; Major J. A. Lillington, Cashier. With these appointments the community will, no doubt, be well satisfied; and feel that a pledge is given in the character of the individuals, of justice and fidelity. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

A Convention for the purpose of adopting a Constitution for the territory of Arkansas, preparatory to her admission into the Union as a State, assembled at Little Rock, on the 4th ultimo. John Wilson was elected President, C. P. Bertrand Secretary, A. G. Baker, Doorkeeper, and Albert Pike, Editor of the Advocate, a White paper, public printer.

**Georgia.**—The Governor of Georgia has issued his Proclamation, stating that Florida needs assistance from the patriotic citizens of Georgia; that he will not order the militia of Georgia, or any part of them, to march beyond the limits of the State, but he earnestly invites such of the volunteer corps as are willing to go to the relief of their suffering fellow-citizens of Florida, immediately to signify to him their readiness for such service.

Judge P. P. Barbour has written a letter declining to be considered a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, under the nomination made by the State Rights' party of the state of Georgia.

## Steam Boat Explosion and Loss of Lives.

The Steam Packet William Gibson, when going into New York harbor from Charleston, on Thursday last, collapsed her steam chimney, by which accident Mr. Isaac Davega, of New York, and Mr. B. F. Rogers, from Augusta, Geo., passengers, Charles Duncan, barkeeper, Richard Toddy, 2d engineer, S. Langstreet and Henry —, firemen, were killed. Mr. Rogers was on his way to Massachusetts, to be married. There were a number of passengers, but only the above were injured.

**Mail Robbery.**—The Postmaster at Richmond has offered a reward of \$100, for the apprehension of "Richard Hawkins, late stage driver between Richmond and Fredericksburg." He is suspected of purloining the following packages mailed in the Richmond Post Office: The N. Y. package of letters of the 20th of November last, and the whole of the Northern packages of letters of the 9th inst.

From the Norfolk Herald, January 25.

His Britannic Majesty's despatch brig, Pantaloon, Capt. Corry, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in 29 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the Charge d'Affaires of the British Government at Washington. We are not permitted, of course, to know the nature of them, but rumor, always busy on such occasions, has decided that they relate to a proffer of the mediation of Great Britain to adjust the unfortunate difficulty between France and the United States.

The Pantaloon left Falmouth 24th December, and brings London papers to the 22d. We are indebted to Wm. Gray, esq. H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, for the loan of the Public Ledger, of the latest date, from which we copy the only article it contains which can be of any interest to our readers. The acceptance of the French Government of the mediation of England, was the current rumor of the day, to which the Ledger, as will be seen, hesitates to give credence.

The French Chambers were to open on the 29th December.

A Washington correspondent of the Petersburg Constellation writes as follows:

Wednesday night, 11 o'clock.

Dear Sir: Light begins to dawn upon the horizon. After I had mailed my letter, I heard it stated on authority of no second order—that there were despatches received to day by the Charge des affaires from England, Mr. Bankhead, via Norfolk, containing an offer of mediation by the English Court, which were laid before the President and his Cabinet to-day, and by them accepted on the part of the United States to settle our differences with France. This is a consummation so devoutly to be wished for, that I am sure you will equally rejoice with me in the announcement of the fact as much as myself.

The Paris Moniteur, the French official paper, has unequivocally declared that no legitimate cause of war exists between the two countries—and that in no case will aggression come, in the first instance, from France; and it intimates, moreover, that a recognition and approval of Mr. Livingston's explanatory letter,

given in the message of 1835, will obviate all the difficulties created by the message of 1834.

Some of the private accounts from Washington state, as the understanding there, that the Committees on Foreign Relations of both Houses of Congress, had agreed to make simultaneous reports on the subject of our Relations with France—that these reports would be in perfect accordance with each other—and that they would, in the present state of the question, recommend liberal appropriations for the Navy and Fortifications—but would not now propose any commercial restrictions, as recommended in the Special Message of the President.

Poulton.

From the Globe, of the 25th ultimo.

We understand that Major General Scott was ordered last week to Florida, to take the general direction of the operations in that quarter, and with full authority to call upon the Executives of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, for whatever militia force may be necessary. He has been directed to push the campaign in the most vigorous manner, and to reduce the Indians to unconditional submission.

We further learn that the disposable regular force which can properly be moved is either in Florida or on the way. The garrisons on the seacoast have either been sent there, or have been reduced to the smallest practicable number. Circumstances have rendered necessary the removal of the 6th regiment from Jefferson Barracks to the Mexican frontier, and General Gaines has been ordered to proceed there to take the command in that quarter. Our army is scattered over an immense frontier, and the posts it occupies along the Indian line cannot be withdrawn without almost certainly leading to Indian disturbances.

We understand that such is the naked state of the seaboard, that there is not a soldier at Boston, nor one between Philadelphia and the ocean. Only four companies at New York harbor, and four at Old Point Comfort, these two great naval positions. Both the garrisons in N. Carolina, those of Charleston and Savannah, and that at Key West, and those in Pensacola and Mobile, and those in the neighborhood of New Orleans, are all either now in Florida, or on the way there. In a word, the whole Atlantic frontier is drained, and that from necessity. If the Western frontier were also stripped of its garrisons, a general Indian war would, in all probability, follow.

St. Augustine, Jan. 14.

The force at present in East Florida, is too small to compete with the Indians, whose strength and spirit have been alike underrated. We are most thankful for the aid already afforded us by Gen. Call, and the Volunteers from the West—for that promised from South Carolina—for the protection afforded to Picolata by a corps from Savannah—but it may not be concealed, that the United States Army, even should it be increased to 1000 men, (it is now hardly 300) with the aid of the militia, and with foreign assistance, would be unable to put an end to the war, and repel the barbarians. To effect these objects, between two and three thousand regulars, (some judicious persons think more) would be required, together with the aid of a naval force in the seas around the Peninsula. The country is admirably calculated for the Indian mode of warfare. All of hammocks, swamps, and bays. It seems to my military mind, that the Indians can only be reduced by drawing a cordon across the Peninsula, and hemming them in, with the aid of vessels of war. But whatever be the plan of operations, it should be quickly devised, and promptly pursued. There are now about 400 negroes, perhaps more, in the hands of the Indians. The whole of East Florida is very much at the mercy of the enemy—and there are only four months within which we may prosecute a war to the South of this, in the interior, with safety to the health of our troops."

Indian K. Y. 14th Jan. 1836.

We are in a state of consternation and dismay. The Indians have broken in upon the settlements at New River and Cape Florida, and plundered, destroyed and laid waste every thing that came in their way. We have been expecting an attack here for the last ten days, and have made the best preparation that we could to receive the enemy—by throwing up breastworks which will protect us so long as we can prevent them from landing—but our feeble force will be nothing if they succeed in effecting a landing. We are nearly worn out and exhausted from having been compelled to keep watch every night.

The Indians have collected a considerable force at Cape Sable and New River, and it is at these two points that they intend to make a stand. On the 6th inst. they commenced their hostilities upon the family of Mr. William Cooley, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county, at New River. Mr. C. was from home, they murdered his wife, 3 children, and a Mr. Joseph Flinton, a teacher in the family, in a most barbarous manner. Shot several hogs, plundered his house and burnt it down, took all his horses and two negro slaves, as is supposed, they not having been found

among the slain. A Spaniard by the name of Emanuel is also missing.

On Mr. Cooley's return home he found his wife and children, together with Mr. Flinton, all murdered, and lying near where his house formerly stood. Fortunately for the other inhabitants, a man happened to be in sight of Cooley's house and saw the dead bodies and the Indians engaged at the work of plunder; and every man, woman and child was compelled to abandon their homes and fly for their lives, being in expectation every moment that they would be overtaken and massacred.

**St. Augustine.**—Those who have friends and relations in St. Augustine, will peruse the following communication with satisfaction:—

"The old Spanish fort in St. Augustine is now in sufficient repair to afford protection to five times the number of all the inhabitants in the city, including all who reside within twenty miles around. In case the Indians should obtain possession of the city, all the inhabitants can at once enter, the fort which will accommodate several thousand people, where they would have nothing to apprehend except the want of provisions. The United States barracks are within three fourths of a mile of the "old fort," and have heretofore been supplied with cannon, one fourth of which if placed within the old fort with necessary ammunition would destroy ten times the force of all the Indians in Florida if they should attempt to approach within cannon distance. The "old fort" is an immense pile of buildings, containing many large rooms, which in case of extremity will afford ample and comfortable accommodations for the sick who may have resorted there for health, until reinforcements could be sent in from various parts of the United States, that would expel the Indians from the territory. The object of this communication is intended to relieve the feelings of those who may have sick friends in St. Augustine."

## DIED.

In Perquimans county, on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, wife of Mr. Albert G. Anderson, of Caswell county, in the 17th year of her age. She had been married but twelve days.

In Caswell county, on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. SUSANNA ANDERSON, wife of Quintin Anderson, esq. and mother of Mr. Albert G. Anderson, in the 52d year of her age.

At Chapel Hill, on the 7th ultimo, CHARLES CHALMERS, esq. formerly a merchant in Fayetteville, but for the last eleven years a resident of Chapel Hill, in the 67th year of his age.

## Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
5 Friday,	7 45	5 12					
6 Saturday,	6 42	5 13					
7 Sunday,	6 40	5 14					
8 Monday,	6 45	5 15					
9 Tuesday,	6 45	5 16					
10 Wednesday,	6 42	5 17					
11 Thursday,	6 42	5 18					

MOON'S PHASES.

Full.	Last.	New.	First.
13	13	20	27

## TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Chapel Hill Temperance Society, it was Resolved, That this society hold its next meeting at Mount Carmel, two miles from Chapel Hill, on the third Sabbath in February, at which time and place the Antioch and Sandy Field Temperance Societies are requested to meet with us, and each society have an address delivered on the subject of Temperance on that day.

J. B. M'DADE, Secretary.

February 4. 63--

## FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$6,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY. Second Class for 1836.

To be drawn at CHARLOTTE, on the 27th February, ON THE POPULAR Terminating Figure System

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL } \$6000!  
PRIZE } \$6000!  
AND 12 PRIZES OF \$1,000!

## Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$6,000—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,000—twelve of \$1,000—twelve of \$500—fifteen of \$300—besides many of \$200, \$100, \$50, &c. &c. amounting in all to 180,000 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars  
Halves, 2 dollars  
Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

January 7.



